

gradually diminished doses. [Similar statements in several foreign languages]."

On October 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19370. Misbranding of San-Cura ointment. U. S. v. 68 Packages of San-Cura Ointment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 27371. I. S. No. 39388. S. No. 5539.)

Examination of the drug product San-Cura ointment involved in this action showed that the carton and tin labels, and a circular accompanying the article, bore statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which in fact it did not possess. The article was also represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not.

On December 14, 1931, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 68 packages of San-Cura ointment, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Buffalo, N. Y., consigned by the Thompson Medical Co., Titusville, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped from Titusville, Pa., on October 24, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of New York, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of a petrolatum base containing small proportions of phenol and camphor. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the circular shipped with the said article were false and misleading: "The wonderful Antiseptic, * * * Ointment * * * Its Antiseptic properties." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Carton) "Sores, Wounds, * * * Pimples, Boils and Itching Piles. * * * A Soothing Application For * * * Sores, Wounds, * * * Nasal Catarrh, * * * Chilblains, Toothache, * * * Boils, Sore Nipples, Itching Piles, * * * Pimples;" (package) "Directions * * * Wounds, etc. * * * For Piles * * * Chilblains;" (circular) "For the Speedy Relief from the Pain and Discomfort of * * * Sores, Piles and Eczema * * * Its Antiseptic properties help prevent Infection which so often results from a neglected Burn, Cut, Sore or Minor Wound. * * * 'For twenty years I suffered with bleeding itching piles. Two years ago I used a 60¢ jar of San-Cura Ointment. I have not been troubled since.' * * * 'I Shall always be a staunch supporter of San-Cura Ointment for I believe it saved my little girl from having Blood Poisoning.' * * * 'It is the only salve they can get which will relieve "Impetigo," a troublesome Skin Disease.' * * * Catarrh."

On December 30, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

19371. Misbranding of Takara hygienic powder. U. S. v. 54 Dozen Cans, et al., of Takara Hygienic Powder. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 26937. I. S. No. 26. S. No. 5144.)

Examination of the drug product Takara hygienic powder showed that a booklet shipped with the article contained statements representing that it possessed curative and therapeutic properties which, in fact, it did not possess. The article was also represented to be a germicide, whereas it was not germicidal when used in the dilutions recommended.

On or about September 3, 1931, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 54 dozen 75-cent and 18 dozen \$1.50 cans of Takara hygienic powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at San Francisco, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Takara